

VETERANS CHEER NAME OF CHIEF

Addresses by Ex-Governor
Montague and Colonel
R. E. Lee.

ELOQUENT EULOGIES MADE

Music by Male Quartet, Presentation
of Crosses and Memorial
Poem Read.

The culmination and the climax of the celebration of the Lee centennial was appropriately the commemoration last night by Lee Camp, the premier organization of Confederate veterans named for the great soldier, whom all the Southland, all the country, and all the English-speaking world yesterday united in honoring. Soldiers in history have the name of a man who led a people in a war whose issue was unsuccessful been acknowledged by friend and foe to be worthy to be linked with the names of the great soldiers of all nations in all time. Robert E. Lee was last night acclaimed greater than those whose fame depends merely upon military genius, the epigrammatic contrast of the Virginia soldier and patriot to Caesar, Frederick and Napoleon made by Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, being applied to him by the thoughtful student of history.

The centennial of the birth of Lee was celebrated by Lee Camp, together with the other local veteran camps, the several chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the other patriotic societies of this city, and other Virginia cities united in the splendid tribute. The spacious hall of the camp, adorned with its many portraits of eminent soldiers and statesmen, was thronged last night with perhaps as distinguished an assemblage of the survivors of the Confederacy as ever were, or ever will be gathered within its confines.

Among Those Present.

There were present the daughter of the great chieftain whose unswerving faith was being celebrated, Miss Mary Custis Lee; the widow of her son, General W. H. F. Lee; her son, the namesake and grandson of General Robert E. Lee; ex-Governor A. M. Montague and Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Governor of Virginia; Mrs. W. R. McKenney, of Petersburg; Mrs. R. A. Brock, of this city; Mrs. J. M. Gregory, of Chesterfield; Mrs. Sallie Stewart, of Alexandria; Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of this city; Mrs. Allen, of Chesterfield; Mrs. W. B. Ligon, of this city; and many other ladies prominent in the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Charles G. Boshier, one of Virginia's well-known literary women, whose verses were read during the evening, and many others hardly less noteworthy.

Present also were perhaps more prominent Confederate veterans than will ever again be assembled in this grand historic hall. Manchester and Chesterfield have swelled the throngs of Richmond's survivors of that great host who helped to make the fame of Lee. Among the visiting veterans was Colonel W. H. Chapman, of Mosby's command, one of the most gallant of that intrepid band of rangers whose fame is unique in the annals of the war period.

The hall was crowded and standing room was at a premium when Commander W. B. Freeman rapped the assembly to order. He then turned to Landon R. Mason, chaplain of the camp, to offer prayer. Mr. Mason's prayer was a fervent petition for divine blessing, in which the example of Lee was invoked as one worthy of all emulation. The prayer was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," led by Captain Frank W. Cunningham, and consisting of himself, Messrs. R. Lynn Tucker, W. Kirk Mathews and H. Thurston Cardozo, sang a beautiful selection, which was warmly received.

Commander Freeman then briefly addressed the camp, speaking of the origin of this commemorative movement, any paying his tribute to the great soldier, declaring that his name and fame had gone around the world. His fame, he said, is still increasing, and his name is enshrined in the hearts of his people. The commander then introduced former Governor A. M. Montague, who gracefully eulogized.

Montague Speaks.
The ex-governor then happily acknowledged the honor done him and the complimentary words of the commander, declaring that he was a vicarious substitute, having consented to fill in at the request of the ladies. Although explaining that he would not attempt an address, but would merely touch upon some of the characteristics of the great soldier, his address had gathered, Mr. Montague delivered an eloquent and thoughtful eulogy, notable not less for the familiarity with the career and personal traits of the great soldier which it evinced than for the poetic and rhythmic language in which it was clothed. He spoke at times happily epigrammatic in impressing the lessons from the life of Lee by which the world has profited.

He cited the case of General Lee as a conspicuous example of the general truth that merit will command ultimate recognition, despite adverse conditions and handicaps. He then referred to the Saxon, and briefly referred to his contributions to the world's history, on both sides of the Atlantic. He referred to Lee as a light which had shone out of the cloud of war, and was growing brighter and brighter as the years passed. As a concrete instance of the fact that the mists of prejudice, which had for a time obscured the truth of history, had so far vanished that the unique greatness of Lee was recognized generally was the publication in a recent issue of the newspaper of a tribute in which the Confederate chieftain was declared worthy to stand with the greatest soldiers of all history, and that Lee's was the greatest sword ever wielded on this continent.

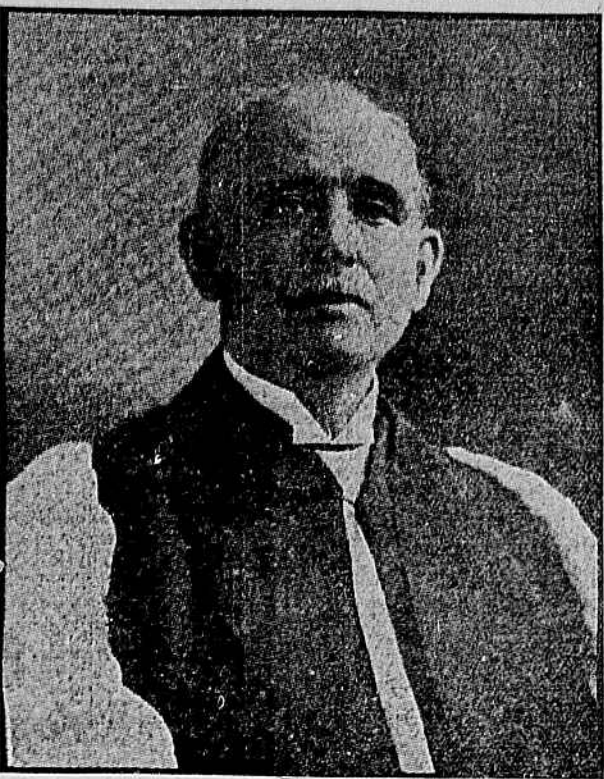
The unpretentious modesty and the unassuming fealty of General Lee, high ideals were two of his most distinguished characteristics. The ultimate success of any life is merit, and the crown of merit, the speaker declared, was modesty. Turning then to General Lee's sublime self-abnegation and his submission to the dictates of duty, Mr. Montague pointed out the sacrifices he had made to his State, which he realized was the maker of the American Union, and not a product of it.

Without Fault.
Not every man who has succeeded succeeds. Time never smoothes virtues, but fertilizes them. The speaker cited as instance of this general truth the survival of the fame of the little band at Thermopylae and of the men who guarded the bridge at Rome, whose heroic deeds live to-day, and declared that the fame of General Lee partakes of the unselfish quality which commands immortality.

Continuing, Mr. Montague traced the contrast between the sweet and tranquil domestic life in which General Lee was nurtured and in which he lived, and the shifting domestic standard when the judgments of old as to the preservation of the freedom seems to be forgotten or obscured by the judgments of the young.

At Lee he said he was a hero.

PROMINENT SPEAKER'S AT LEE CELEBRATION HERE



BISHOP A. M. RANDOLPH,
Who delivered sermon at Lee service at
St. Paul's Church.

In every attribute that made men knightly who they were knighted. Referring to General Lee's order against the destruction of property and the waging of war upon women and children, he characterized it as a distinct advance in the laws and jurisprudence of war. The Hague conference was soon to reconvene to plan for the peace of the world.

"I wish that this general order could be read there as the most superb contribution to modern international law." He declared that General Lee did what he did through a sense of duty rather than of choice. That order, he said, was than of choice. That order, he said, was than of choice. That order, he said, was than of choice.

Commercialism, once regarded as an attribute of the people residing north of the Mason and Dixon line, is extending into the South. General Lee was touched by it. In evidence of this the former Governor read extracts from letters from General Lee declining the offer of a home in England, and avowing his duty to stand by his countrymen in their hour of need. "I am no hero worshiper," said the speaker, "but I have never found a fault in the man of whom I am speaking."

In concluding, the Governor expressed the hope that the end of wars in this country for many years had come; yet if there come a day when the American people will have to take the sword, there is in this Commonwealth a blade with as much power as any ever wielded by Arthur, "and that sword will be sufficient for our deliverance and for our glory." The speaker was applauded frequently throughout his address, and was warmly congratulated afterwards.

Following the address Mr. H. Thurston Cardozo, of New York, an old Richmond favorite, sang "The Lost Chord" superbly. This was the feature of the musical program.

Ovation to Colonel Lee.

Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., grandson of General Lee, was the next speaker. Colonel Lee aroused intense enthusiasm by his address.

He began by asking permission to thank the Confederate soldier "for the proud privilege of participating in the exercises of this great day." He declared that General Lee's chief attribute was his submission to the will of God and his consecration to duty. He then read a beautiful and sublime word in the language of Colonel Lee, which he then read a beautiful and sublime word in the language of Colonel Lee, which he then read a beautiful and sublime word in the language of Colonel Lee.

Following the address Mr. H. Thurston Cardozo, of New York, an old Richmond favorite, sang "The Lost Chord" superbly. This was the feature of the musical program.

The South will stand the verdict, and she'll stand it without shame." Colonel Lee was given an ovation when he resumed his seat, and was congratulated by many present after the exercises.

Crosses Presented.
"The Two Roses" was very effectively rendered by Messrs. Wilkes and Lohman, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Mathews, who played all the accompaniments.

The poem "Lee," by Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, wife of Mr. Charles G. Boshier, which was presented by the ladies, was then admirably read by Rev. William E. Evans, D. D., of the Monumental Church.

Prior to the reading of the poem Adjutant J. Taylor Stratton read the rules governing the presentation of crosses of honor to Confederate veterans, in which the ladies named above pinned the crosses on those entitled to them. Many of those entitled to the honor were unable to be present.

The exercises closed with the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" by the ladies, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the men. Frank W. Cunningham, with chorus by the quartet, and finally by the entire audience. Then by request Captain Cunningham led in singing "Dixie," the audience joining in. Thus closed a memorable celebration.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Lee, introduced the two little girls of Captain R. E. Lee, Jr., as the only two granddaughters of General Lee, and spoke of the pleasure the children had in being present and in unveiling the picture of their grandfather.

Captain W. Gordon McCabe then presented the portrait to the Virginia Historical Society on the part of the artist, Mrs. E. F. Andrews, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Andrews is well known

Seated in the carriage are Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee and Dr. G. S. Bolling Lee. Standing on the outside is Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr.



FORMER GOVERNOR MONTAGUE,
Who was chief speaker at celebration at
Lee Camp at night.

his noble heart and obscured his loveliness.

Inadequate as the portrait is, I trust it will meet with a kindly reception and unimpaired criticism, for the sake of the good will and the love with which it is offered you by a daughter of Richmond, who has many early memories of her historic birthplace; one whose father fought with you, whose grandfather lived with you and prayed with you, through the times that tried men's souls.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed)
MARIETTA MINNIGERODE ANDREWS

INMATES OF HOME ARE ENTERTAINED BY MISS LEE

In accordance with her annual custom Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General R. E. Lee, yesterday entertained at dinner the inmates of the Home for Needy Confederate Women. The inmates were made, particularly attractive on account of the Lee celebration then in progress in Richmond. Miss Lee's courtesy was highly appreciated by the twenty or more inmates of the Home.

School Celebration.

Appropriate exercises, celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of General Lee's birthday, were held Friday at Fairmount School by the pupils. The assembly-room was prettily decorated for the occasion, and the following program was rendered, reflecting much credit on the participants and their teachers:

Reading of the ninetieth Psalm, by Seventh A Grade.
The Lord's Prayer, by the school.
The old hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," sung by Seventh B boys.
Recitation, by Ruth Lord.
Recitation, by Miss Schermerhorn.
"Sword of R. E. Lee," by Mamie Rouse.
Pantomime, Retha Watkins.
Recitation, Marion Richardson.
Dialogue, musical selection.
"Lee's Farewell Address," Lottie Roney.
"Mother Lincoln's Melodies," Myrtle Beck, Gladys Binns, Robert Pierce, Margaret Hechler, Joe Pierce.
Story, "John's Story," by Mamie Rouse.
Pantomime, "Suwanee River."

WAR FLAG.

Chatham Grays Present Standard to Pittsylvania Veterans.

CHATHAM, VA., January 12.—Lee's birthday was observed with exercises in the Opera House to-night, under the auspices of the Rawley Martin Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. The silk flag which was presented to the Chatham Grays at the beginning of the war was to-night presented to the Pittsylvania Camp of United Confederate Veterans by the chapter.

F. B. Watson, adjutant of the camp, opened the exercises with a short speech, and was followed by Senator George T. Rison, who presented the flag in a most appropriate speech. Dr. Rawley W. Martin, of Lynchburg, accepted the flag on the part of the veterans. His remarks were well-chosen and touching.

Several Confederate airs were sung during the evening.

Preaching of the Bells.

An examination of the bells of Hickling Church, Nottinghamshire, brought to light the following inscription on one of them:

My roaming sound doth warning give
That man cannot hear always live.
On the tenor bell is this:
All men that hear my mournful sound
Repent before you lie in ground.
—London Standard.

MEN'S CLUB HEARS ADDRESS BY PAGE

Immense Audience Applauds Distinguished Author at Second Baptist Church.

A FINE PROGRAM RENDERED

Mr. Polk Miller Entertains Crowd and Mr. E. V. Valentine Gives Impressions of Commander.

ROBERT E. LEE

By JULIA WARD HOWE
Author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

A gallant foeman in the fight,
A brother, when the fight was o'er;
The hand that led the host with might
The blessed torch of learning bore.

No shriek of shells nor roll of drums,
No challenge fierce, resounding far,
When recollecting Wisdom comes
To heal the cruel wounds of war.

Thought may the minds of men divide,
Love makes the heart of nations one;
And so, thy soldier grave beside,
We honor, thee, Virginia's son.

Poem to be published in next issue of *Children Weekly*, last night before Men's Club, Richmond by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page.

A unique and attractive evening of entertainment, in connection with the Lee celebration, was given last night by the Men's Club of Richmond at the Second Baptist Church. Story, song and sculpture, as Mr. S. W. Meek, the president, happily stated it, were represented on the program.

The lecture-room of the church was crowded to overflowing twenty minutes before the scheduled time of the meeting. In fact, as many people were standing as the ushers would allow in the building. The two staircases were lined with a charming representation from the Woman's College. On the platform were President Meek, Mr. Edward V. Valentine, Mr. Polk Miller, and Dr. Thomas Nelson Page. Mr. Meek presided, and introduced to the audience Mr. Polk Miller, who opened the evening's entertainment by singing "Suwanee River," as only he can. Mr. Miller was joined in the chorus of each verse by the negro quartet, and at times was assisted by the whole audience. Several members of the audience concurred before the close of this song that Mr. Miller's colored quartet contains the best bass voice in Richmond.

Speech by Dr. Page.

Mr. Meek then presented Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, now of Washington, as one who should need no introduction to the Richmond audience, and Dr. Page was greeted with prolonged cheers. His address was a forceful tribute to "Lee, the man," and was given close attention by the large audience. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am not here with the expectation, or even the hope, that I can add anything to the fame of Robert E. Lee, but rather in obedience to a feeling on my part that as the son of a Confederate soldier, as a Southerner, and as an American, I owe something to him and something to the rest of my countrymen which I should pay, though it be but a mite cast into the treasury of character."

"The subject is not one to be dealt with in the language of eulogy—to attempt to decorate it with panegyric would be little fit. It is too high for any one to attempt to magnify it. He should deal with it rather in the chastened light of sober truth."

Dr. Page sometimes thought that the cause of the South has suffered because we have allowed rhetoric to usurp the place of history. We have furnished many orators, but few historians, and after all history must be the work of the historian. The very fact that we have chastity in a woman's face, needs no advocate. Its simplest presentation is its strongest proof.

Fruit of Virginia Civilization.

"It is not of Lee, the soldier, so much as of Lee, the man, that I desire to speak on this occasion, though incidentally I shall endeavor to direct your thought in passing to one special phase of his work as a soldier, for it appears to me to illustrate the peculiar fiber which distinguished him from other great captains and other great men. I choose his character for my subject because I deem it absolutely the fruit of the Virginia civilization in times past, and the model to which the youth of Virginia should aspire in the present and in the future."

There are one or two points connected with Lee's life to which I wish particularly to address you, because his action has been universally understood. And first, is his action at the outbreak of the war, when he resigned from the army of the United States and accepted command of the Confederate forces. This action has appeared to be a stumbling-block in the way of many of our friends at the North, who, having been reared upon the doctrine of Federalism, and taught all their lives that the officers of the army of the Union had received their education at West Point at the hands of the national government, were guilty of something like treason, or, as it used to be said, treachery, in giving up their commands in the Union Army and bearing arms against the United States.

"At the time when these officers received their education at the military academy they were sent there as State cadets, and the expense of their education was borne by the several States, which, there being at that time no tariff and no internal revenue taxation to maintain the national government, made a yet more direct contribution to the government for its expenses."

"There had long been two different schools of governmental thought in the country—the one representing the Federalist party and the other representing the Republican or Democratic party. They had their rise in the very inception of the national government. Their teachings had rent the country from that time on, and while they were not divided by any sectional lines, for the most part, the body of the Federalist party were, owing to certain conditions connected with slavery, at the North, while the body of the States Rights party were at the South."

"Not only were the powers of the greatest debaters in Congress continually exercised upon this great question, as, for example, the great debates between Webster and Hayne, and Calhoun and Sumner on the floor of the Senate,

and the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. But the teachings in the great institutions of learning were divided.

"But Lee had from his boyhood been reared in the Southern schools of States' rights. His gallant and distinguished father, while heartily favoring in the Virginia convention the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, favored the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-99, and was warmly shown by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, who is this evening delivering at Lexington, Va., the memorial address on the life and character of Robert E. Lee.

Greatest of the Great.

"Though he failed of final scenes, to the student of history who weighs opportunities and compares resources, this is no wise man's life. He was a soldier. The judgment of eminent foreign critics has been quoted, and I am minded to cite one nearer home, who some might think would be inclined to tip the wavering scale rather against than for the South. 'The world,' says his critic 'has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and their leader will undoubtedly rank, without exception, the very greatest of all the great captains that the English speaking peoples have brought forth, and this although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough or Wellington.' Thus wrote Theodore Roosevelt in his 'Life of Thomas H. Benton,' (p. 23.)

"The war had scarcely ceased, and his condition of narrow circumstances became known, when offers of places of honor and profit began to come to him. Offers of the presidency of insurance companies and of other industrial enterprises; proposals that he should allow his name to be used for the highest offices in the gift of the State. Even offers from admirals in the Old Country of an asylum on that side of the water, where a handsome estate, was tendered him."

"His reply to all these allures was that that which was his honor was his only one he could make; a gracious, but irrevocable refusal."

"The General was approached with a tender of the presidency of an insurance company at a salary of \$50,000 a year. He declined it on the ground that it was work with which he was not familiar."

"But, General," said the gentleman who represented the insurance company, 'you will not be expected to do any work; what we wish is the use of your name.' 'Do you mean to say,' asked the General, 'that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?'

"Amid the commercialism of the present age this sounds as refreshing as the call of a belted knight."

"They are offering my father every thing," said one of his daughters, 'but the only thing he will accept is a place to earn honest bread, while engaged in some useful work.' That speech, made to Colonel Bolivar Christian, brought him the offer of the presidency of Washington College, at a salary of \$1,500 a year, and after some hesitation, due to his fear that his association with an institution might prove an injury rather than a benefit to it, he accepted it."

"What is the lesson to be plain lesson of this noble life which we have been considering? It is all expressed in that aphorism of Lee's that 'duty is the sublime word in the English language.' Moreover, gentlemen, it is that we have a plain duty right before us, which is to be the decision that was made forty years ago, in the Providence of God, that this country is to be one in fact as well as one in name. That our duty is to promote, by every means in our power, complete and absolute reconciliation, not only between the sections, but between the people of this country, so that we may be one in spirit as well as in name."

"Standing here with you, engaged in the contemplation of this lofty life, which was the very fruit of Virginia civilization, I challenge you to put away all selfishness, meanness and petty ambition whatsoever, and following the lead of this great Southern commander, who I am sure you will follow by his example, as much as you will follow him in his academic groves of Washington College, placed before us a nobler ambition: that of preserving in the South the ideal of duty; of rebuilding the civilization of the South; not upon the new and shifty foundations of expediency, but upon that sounder, firmer and more enduring foundation of devotion to duty."

Sculptor Speaks.

At the close of his remarks Dr. Page read a new poem on Lee by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was followed by the letter from Mr. Roosevelt, both of which are published in this issue. Dr. Page also called the attention of the audience to the offer of Sir Moses Ezekiel, the famous sculptor, now living in Rome, to place a statue of Lee, a veteran of the Confederacy, to present to the University of Virginia a bronze figure of Homer and one of Jefferson. Dr. Page asked the assistance of the audience in providing suitable bases for these two statues, for which no charge was being made. The cost of the bases, with the cost of transportation, etc., would cost some \$5,000.

Mr. Polk Miller thanked Dr. Page for his interesting and instructive address, and in his own familiar way told what he had learned from the address, and introduced to Mark Twain and others, Mr. Miller's stories and the songs of his quartet were received with enthusiastic applause and repeatedly encored.

Mr. Meek then introduced Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor of the recumbent figure of Lee at his tomb at Lexington. Mr. Meek's introductory remarks were particularly appropriate, declaring that a people were fortunate whose memories and traditions could be presented to one audience by the representative of song and story and marble.

Mr. Valentine gave an interesting account of his personal relations with General Lee, his trip to Lexington after the war and his modeling of a bust during the last year of Lee's life. The sculptor's anecdotes, illustrative of the character of the man, his quaint sense of humor and his utter lack of self-consciousness, were well received.

Mr. Meek then explained the purpose of the Men's Club, which he stated was composed of men of all creeds and conditions. Through the courtesy of the people of the Second Baptist Church this club has the use of their lecture-room for its meeting place.

Mr. Meek stated that the next meeting of the club, early in February, would be addressed by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College, on the "Polk That Came to Virginia."

Dr. Tyler is a recognized authority on Colonial Virginia History, and the Men's Club invite the men of the city to their series of public lectures.

Finally, Mr. Polk Miller entertained the audience with more stories and songs, getting out his banjo to illustrate how the "Bonnie Blue Flag" really ought to be sung. Mr. Miller also read with great effect a poem of Irwin Russell, entitled "Old Masters' Tomb," and a "Old Virginia" evening came to a successful close.

Members of Lee Family at Celebration Yesterday



Seated in the carriage are Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee and Dr. G. S. Bolling Lee. Standing on the outside is Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr.